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HYDRO-ELECTRIC INQUIRY COMMISSION

ENGINEERING DATA

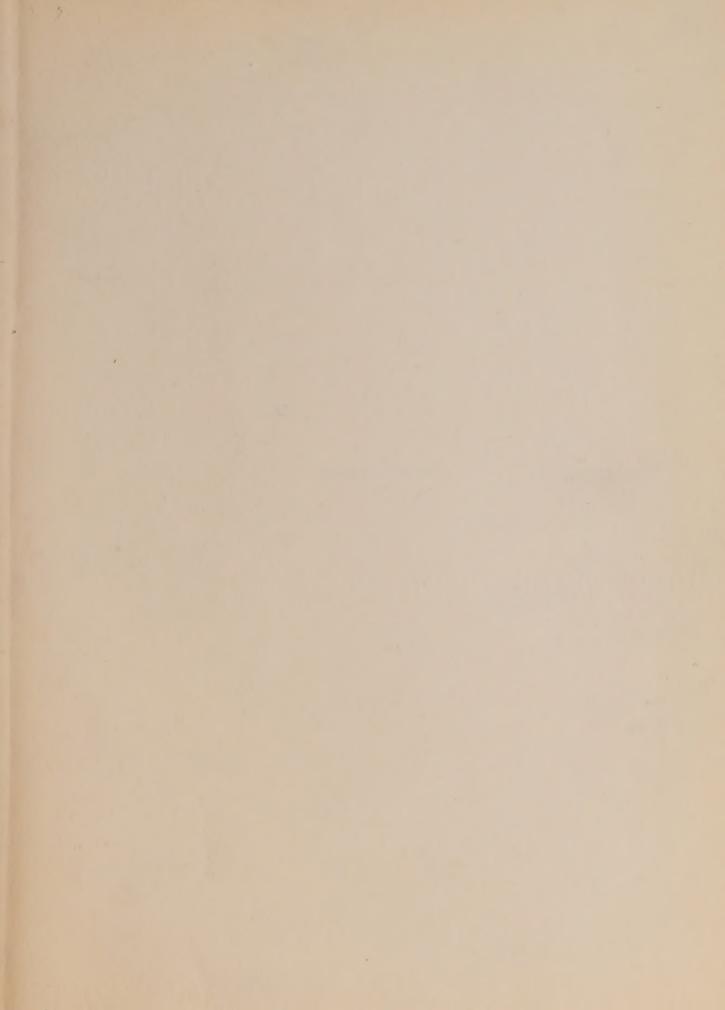
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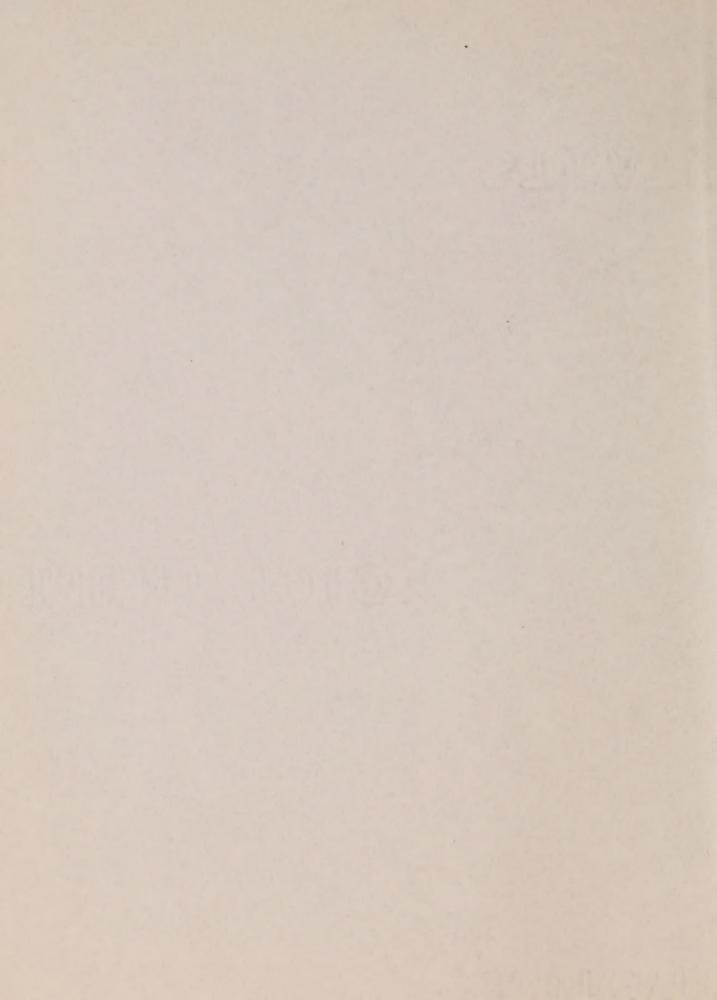
STUDY OF THOROLD SYSTEM

WALTER J. FRANCIS & COMPANY

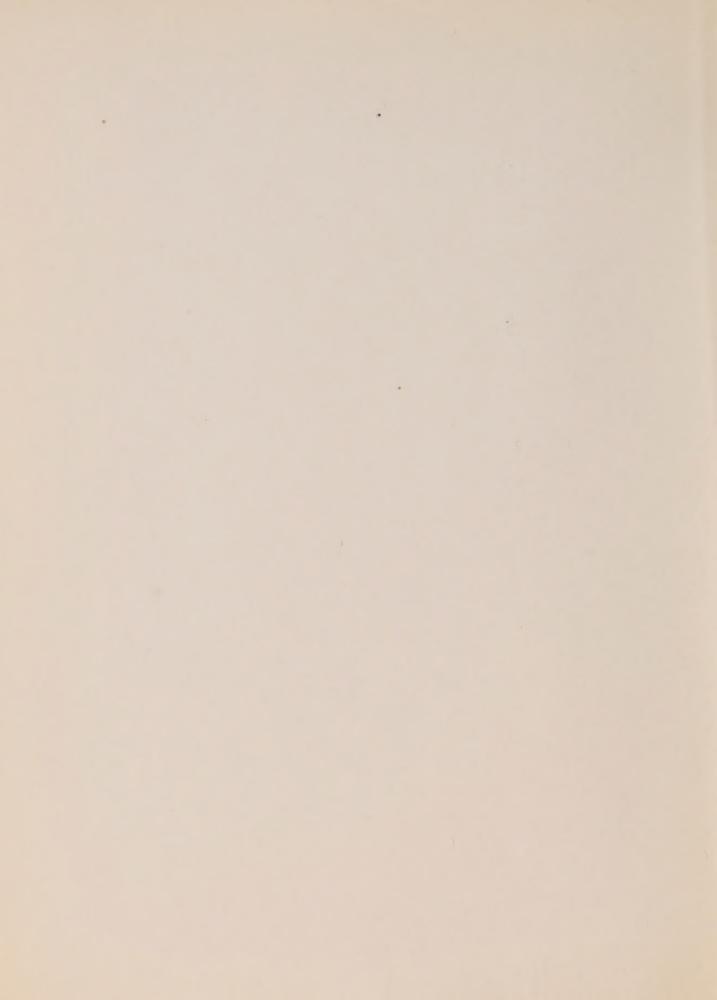
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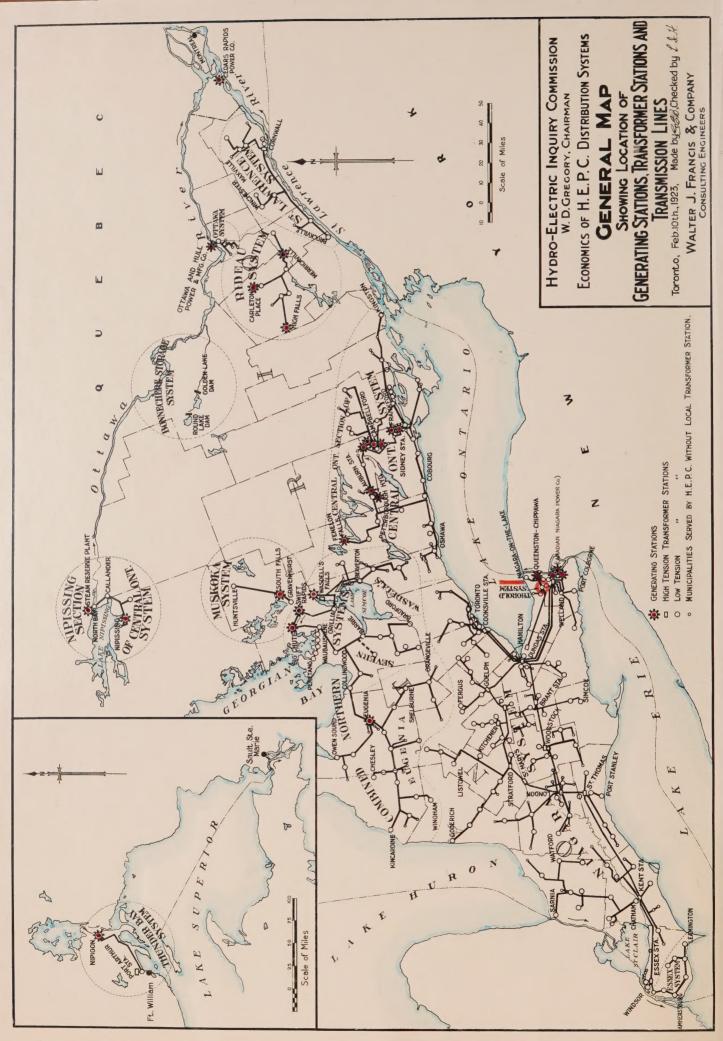




THOROLD SYSTEM

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THOROLD SYSTEM

June Oth, 1928

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Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen .-

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under date of November 4th 1922 and your confirmation of the general instructions under date of November 15th, 1922, a study has been made of the engineering economics of the Thorold System of electrical distribution operated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The work has been done under the direct personal supervision of Nr. Frederick S. Brown,

N. Sc., N.E.I.C., a partner in the firm of Walter J. Francis & Company, in accordance with your instructions.

The subject has been discussed with Mr. Commissioner R. A. Ross in detail, and, generally, with Mr. Bower, the Secretary of your Commission, and constant communication has been maintained with the officials of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

The reports of Massrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. have been used as the basis of the financial figures given herein, and reference has been made to the records of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario where it was necessary to do so to prepare the diagrams.

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It is understood that it is not within the scope of the instructions to examine into any of the legal aspects of the System nor discuss any of the Asta of the Legislature relating to it.

The necessary technical data has required considerable preparation, as much of it is only available in the operating records of the Hydro-Electric Power Comission of Untario. The printed reports contain a part, but these have had to be supplemented by interviews with various officials, and by searching the voluminous records both at the head office in Toronto and elsewhere.

The general plan under which the report of the studies is presented may be outlined as follows:

- (1) A short review of the history and evolution of the System.
- (2) A brief physical description of the System.
- (3) A brief discussion regarding the characteristics of the local market.
- (4) A discussion of progressive capital costs.
- (5) Statistics regarding progressive revenues for various classes of service, with discussion thereon.
- (6) Statistics regarding progressive operating costs and fixed charges, with discussion thereon.
- (7) Statistics showing progressive and accumulated deficits or surpluses, with discussion thereon.
- (3) Analysis of progressive operating records and of unit revenues per kilowatt-hour and per horse-power per annum, and of unit costs per kilowatt-hour and per horse-power per annum.

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(9) A brief discussion of the various important points concerning the System.

The report included herewith as pages 4 to 41 inclusive refers in detail to that portion of the activities of the Fydro-Electric Power Commission known as the Thorold System. References are made to the possible interconnection of this System with other Systems.

Personal Print Res Street, Sq. Str.

Throughout the report diagrams have been included in the order of the text, while the map included as a frontispiece shows the System generally and its geographical relation to all the other Systems operated by the Hydro-Electric Fower Commission of Therip

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Frederick B. Brown, M. Sc.

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Evolution and Development of the System.

County entered into an agreement with the Ontario Power Company for the purchase of power for distribution in certain territory in the vicinity of Thorold.

The agreement specifies the rates to be paid for power and recognizes the sole right of James Battle to apply own to my industry in the territory specified. The agreement extends for a period of thirty years from May let, 1911.

On April 29th, 1912, a supplementary agreement was made which increased the territory which was to be supplied through the Battle transmission lines and specified certain slightly increased rates to be paid for power sold by Mr.

Battle in the added territory.

The Ontario Power Company agreed that within the territory, the limits of which were defined in the contract, it would not sell power to any consumer not at that date a customer, nor to anyone to whom it was not by law compelled to sell power, provided that the demand was for less than 100 horse-power. If the power required exceeded that quantity, the Ontario Power Company was to give thirty days notice in writing to Jumes Battle concerning the proposed contract, and all possible assistance which he might request in securing the contract for himself, Mr. Battle agreeing to pay for such assistance rendered by the Power Company. It was also agreed that Mr. Battle should have the right.

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if he so desired, to take over and carry out any contract or contracts which the Ontario Power Company might thereafter some to sup ly power within the specified territory. Er. Battle agreeing to pay the total cost of the negotiations leading up to the signing of any contracts so taken over from the Power Company.

Any contracts made for the sale of power to railway companies, however, were not to be subject to these agreements.

The original and the supplementary agreements specified the following rates for various quantities of power which might be taken by James Battle.

Quantity of Po		to per H.P. Grow per Angue intr Territory	per Annum Added Territory
From	To .		
100 200 300 400 500 or more according to	299 399 (niloso) 499 Exate of	\$15.00 14.50 14.00 13.50 13.00 h and become	\$15.50 15.00 14.50 34.00 13.50

From this summary of the agreements and the prices at which James Battle could buy power from the Ontario Power Company, it can be seen that Mr. Battle's rights under these agreements were likely to become valuable as the demand for and cost of power ingressed.

NOT THE REPORT OF THE PARTY.

James Battle proceeded to make contracts for the supply of power to various individuals and companies in the territory specified in his agreements, and by 1918 he was supplying the following customers:

not to be subject to these supremets.

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\$18.30 14. 15.UD		25.00 15.00 15.50 18.00		00% 00% 00%	

St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co. Limited, Wm. C. Wilson & Company. The Dextrine Company. J. A. Comstable, sain . Pilkington Bros. Limited junimi mali or of Thornad Thos. Critelli. Thompson & Company. Gardner & Company.

In 1918 the average quantity of power sold by the Ontario Power Company to James Battle amounted to about 707 horse-power. The Ontario Power Company also entered directly into contracts to supply power to the Ontario LEAR DAY CONTINUES OF THE TOTAL PARTY OF THE PARTY OF Paper Company and the Beaver Wood Fibre Company, which were located in Mr. 75 4. 1 2 3 5 6 7 5 E 2. 3 5 CM o Battle's territory. Mr. Battle did not take over the contracts to supply the Branch street City In-पुरत केंद्रका का कर है और का कार का के देखा के र power to these companies but it was mutually agreed between the Ontario Power Company and himself that royalties at the following rates should be paid to him on all power furnished by the Ontario Power Company to these and the well place made wearingto by the meaning in many presents an electwo manufacturers, as follows: CHARLEST THE OWNER OF REAL PROPERTY. PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PERSONS IN CO.

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STATE OF STREET, ST.

Basis of Payment of Royalty to Mr. Battle or his Successor Date Accepted

Company, Limited

Ontario Paper 50g per H.P. per Annum on the day-time power 10g per H.P. per Annum on the might-time power (upon receipt of payment of power bills by Power Company)

March 20th. 1912.

Ontario Paper (Sale of temporary : power)

When and as the bills for this temporary power are paid by the Paper Company, an amount equal to 1.75% of the amount so paid

January 22nd. 1914.

Beaver Wood Fibre Company, Limited, (now Beaver Board Company, Limited) 25¢ per H.P. per Annum, payment to be made upon collection of power bill from Beaver Company California na Term species

January 22nd, 1914.

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Onterio Faper | When and as the bills for this

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security than 1841.

After the Hydro-Electric Power Commission had acquired the Ontario Power Company, it is stated that they came to the conclusion that it would be in the interests of the Commission, of the Eunicipality of Thorold, and of the other manicipalities in the district for the Commission to purchase Mr. James Battle's plant, contracts and rights, the intention apparently being that all would be eventually taken over and paid for by the Eunicipality of Thorold at a later date.

Anneal, the tree manife of price to make the complete their, world by the In 1918 the engineers of the Commission made an appraisal of the System and, wearbytism from the groups ont, franciscianting Times, Simulating and and estimated that the present worth of the royalties which would be paid on Brown Brown in the power sold to the Ontario Peper Company and the Beaver Wood Fibre Company time years are this Connection to be during the twenty-three years of remaining life of the agreement amounted to about \$57.461. They placed the present value of the contracts with consumers male, what an extend of the last own of the parameter are in and the sold power made available by the ownership of these contracts at about the price paint is the severy mentions remain transferring efficiency \$103.402. The value of the substation and distribution system they estimated the set prilatery resultance the plant his set poset. to be about \$25.872. The total value placed on the whole system, including station and distributing line, contracts, franchises, goodwill and so forth, STRAINT, ARMS DISCHART LITTLE TELLS therefore, amounted to about \$186,735.

In a report to the Prime Minister of Ontario, dated October 2nd, 1918, embodying the above information, the Commission recommended that it be authorized to purchase Mr. James Battle's plant on behalf of the Municipality of Thorold. The agreement between the Commission and Mr. James Battle, dated October 1st, 1918, was approved by Order-in-Council on October 23rd, 1918. taking over the business as at October 17th, 1918, and the purchase was completed on December 1st, 1918, when the Commission entered into possession of

The last the dependence of the formation of the special of the special continues of the special

 Power Commission his franchise and rights to furnish and distribute "electric light, heat, power and energ" in the Township and Town of Thorold, and his right to use and occupy highways in these municipalities for this purpose. His contracts with the consumers listed on page 5 were surrendered to and assumed by the Commission, as were also the contracts and agreements with the Ontario Power Company and its subsidiary The Ontario Transmission Company, Limited, for the supply of power to him. The complete plant, consisting of land, substation and its equipment, transmission lines, distributing system, etc., was also transferred to the Commission. The intention was in fact to transfer to the Commission the complete Pattle System as a going concern.

Mr. Battle merely reserving to himself the cash, promissory notes, bills and accounts receivable, etc., to which he was entitled on December 1st, 1919.

The price paid to Mr. Battle for these various franchises, rights, agreements and articles, comprising the plant and equipment of the System, was in bonds of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, guaranteed by the Province of Ontario, of the par value of \$100,000, dated December 1st, 1918, payable 40 years from the date of issue and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly.

The Commission assumed control and took over the operation of the System on December 1st, 1918.

The additional capital expenditure on the System by the Commission since that date has been very small, amounting to only \$1.331.09 in all, which was for additions and betterments made to the substation.

The control of the co

on Describer let, 1918.

additions and bettermonts ands to the substitus

On December 20th, 1920, a standard form of contract was signed between the Commission and the Town of Thorold for the supply of power to the town by the Commission "at cost".

Description of the System.

General.

The System consists of a short section of 12,000-volt transmission line from the junction with the Ontario Power Company's lines to, and including, the Thorold distributing etst of the voltage is reduced to 2,300 volts, and power is sent over the distributing lines to supply the various customers of the System. In this respect it differs from most of the systems under the control of the Commission as the distributing station and local distributing system represent about 90 per cent. of the value of the tangible assets of the System, the transmission lines amounting to the remaining 10 per cent. of the value.

Source of Power Supply.

There is no generating plant on the Thorold System, but, as explained under the heading "Evolution and Development of the System", power is bought from the Ontario Power Company for transmission and distribution to the various customers of the System in the territory specified in the agreements between James Bettle and the Ontario Power Company. The transmission lines of the Ontario Power Company. The transmission lines of the

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supply, with the generating plant of the Ontario Power Company at Niagara Falls the primary source of the power used on the System. The Town of Thorold is about eight miles from Niagara Falls and thus within easy transmission distance at the generated voltage.

The town owns a small hydro-electric plant, taking water from the old Welland Caral and using it under a twelve-foot head to drive a 220 horse-power turbine to which is belted a 120-X.W., single-phase, 60-cycle, 2,400-volt generator. This plant is old, having been installed in 1866, and is still in operation. It has been recently overheaded.

Transmission Line. COPY

The transmission line of the Thorold System consists of about one mile of 12,000-volt line which runs from the junction with the Ontario Power Company's line to the Thorold System distributing station. This is a wooden pole line and presents no unusual features.

Transforming and Distributing Station.

The station contains transformers of about 2,000 K.V.A. total capacity, which reduce the voltage from 12,000 to 2,300 volts, and the necessary switch-board and other equipment to control the distribution of the power to the Town of Thorold and to the private consumers on the System.

Distributing System.

The distributing system consists of about nineteen miles of 2,300-volt

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COPY FOR ENCLOSURE TO Mr. J. Allan Ross.

line which carries the current to the consumers.

Both the station and the distributing system are owned and operated by the Commission which here acts as a retail distributor and seller of power. There is only one municipality on the System, namely the Town of Thorold, which now has a contract for the supply of power from the System "at cost". It is therefore a "Hydro" municipality and the details of its finances, load, etc., are shown in the Annual Reports of the Commission. The details of charges, etc., to the private consumers on the System are not shown in the Annual Reports.

C OPY of Market.

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Population Served and Percentage of Consumers to Population.

The district served by the Thorold System embraces the Town of Thorold and some a naumers outside this municipality, but as far as population served is concerned this is practically limited to the population of the Town of Thorold, which was 5.514 in 1921. There are no rural lines on the System. The table on the following page gives in detail the number of consumers in Thorold at the end of the fiscal year 1921, the approximate horse-power billed in that year, together with the average horse-power billed and the average horse-power per consumer. The figures are useful for comparison with other systems, although they should be used with caution.

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Table of Market Statistics

Population	in	1921	* *	₩ 15	*	* *	44	1 16 16	gs -1	. *	* 4	4	*	*	5,1	51	4	
Consumers.	im l	1921		- 4	*	* *	**		4 ×	-		*		*	1,0	19	4	
Percentage																1	9,	.8
Horse-powe	r B	llled	in	1	9	21				i u	**	100	4	14	. 5	575	9.	.3
Billed Hor	80-1	NOW OF	pe	r	0	OX	Su	Billi	r		-	*		100		(O,	.35

The average horse-power billed per capita in 1921 was 0.07.

If the power consumed by the companies and individuals supplied directly by the System be considered, these being all located in or very close to the Town of Thorold, the above figures are very largely increased and the averages are as follows:

Average of Total Horse-power Billed by the	
System in 1921 **********************************	2,083
Kilowatt-hours	7,123,680
Billed Horse-power per Consumer	1.95
Billed Horse-power per Capita	0.38
Kilowatt-hours per Censumer	6,476
Kilowatt-hours per Capita	1,290

Growth of Market.

in 1918, the power consumed has varied greatly. There was a rapid increase from 950 horse-power in 1919 to 2,085 horse-power in 1921, followed by a decrease to about 1,650 horse-power in 1922. The records are not complete, but this decrease is largely due to the change in the contracts for the welland. Thip Canal. Sections 3 and 4. The variation is to a considerable extent caused by the progress of the work on the construction of the canal. The firm of Doheny, Quinlan & Robertson, one of the former contractors, took an average of

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are as fullows:

 about 1.700 horse-power in 1921, and contributed about 77 per cent. of the total revenue for that year, while in 1922 they took about 970 horse-power and contributed about 58 per cent. of the revenue of the System. P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company, Limited, took over this work in 1922 and made a new power contract, the demand being only a few hundred horse-power during the balance of 1922. In 1923 it will probably be 1.800 horse-power or thereabouts. The sale of power on this construction work can of course be considered as only temporary, and will last only a few years longer. Reglecting this temporary increase in the load on the System due to the construction of the welland Ship Canal, the growth of the load has been small, and, with the records available, impossible to determine with an degree of accuracy.

Capital Costs.

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General.

Charles St. Cont.

The table on page 15 and the sheet of curves on page 16 show the progressive capital costs. These have been prepared from information contained in the report of Nessrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. on the Thorold System, dated Wovember 29th, 1922. The total capital cost equivalent to the total value of capital assets, has been taken directly from Exhibit I of that report. The division of the total capital costs as between transformer and distributing station, distributing system, and intangibles is approximate. The cost of intangibles has been taken as the purchase price, \$100,000, loss a valuation of about \$25,872 placed on the real property by the engineers in 1918. This gave intangibles a value

, i

of about \$74.128, and this has been taken as their constant value in all years.

Battle for the present worth of the royalties to be paid by the Ontario lower Company for power which would be sold to the Ontario Paper Company and the Beever wood Fibre Company during the remaining life of its contract with Er.

Battle, which would have expired on Eay 1st, 1941. The engineers, as previously mentioned, placed the present worth of these royalties at about \$57,461 at the date of acquisition. The intargible capital costs also represent the amount paid for Er. Battle's franchise to distribute power and his contract for power to be supplied by the Ontario Power Company at the rates specified on page 5, and the contracts for the sale of this power to the various customers listed on page 6. The engineers valued these contracts and the power which would become available through control of them at about \$103,402. The total value which they placed on intangibles thus amounted to \$160,863, whereas the amount which was actually paid for intangibles in the purchase price was about \$74,128.

The appraisal value of the station and distributing system at the date of acquisition by the Commission was \$25,872. A "replacement" valuation, however, was made for the purpose of determining the percentage rate for the renewals reserve, and the details of this are given in the report of Bassrs. Frice, Waterhouse & Co., where the replacement value of station and distributing system as acquired is stated to have been about \$31,740, the station amounting to about \$25,155 and the distributing system to about \$6,585. The amount, \$25,872, allowed in the purchase price for station and distributing system has been divided in the proportion of these figures, making the approximate

A THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF T the transfer of the state of th tel San about the still be seen to be seen at the seen and the the state of the s eration are also also also better better better also also and also and also also better the second of th to distribute a second of the the second of th The second of th and the same of the sale of the sa and, and re-easily the transfer of the control of t painting or sections and lattiquetel of Section of Attendance action lattice and saling broughting cold at an of horsest. But they retained may fitting therein and districts

cost of the station \$20,272, and of the distributing system \$5,600. These are the figures given in the table for December 1st, 1918. It is to be noted that the total transmission line on the System, about one mile in length, is included with the distributing systems as the figures available did not differentiate the capital cost of this transmission line from the distributing lines of the System. It is stated that all additional capital expenditure was made on account of the station; the increase has therefore been made to this item, and the cost of the distributing system allowed to remain constant from December 1st, 1918, to October 31st, 1921.

The progressive capital costs of appropriate the progressive capital costs of the costs of the progressive capital costs of the costs o

Table of Progressive Capital Costs

Capital Assets	December 1817	Piscal 1	fear Anding Octo	ber 31st, 1921
Transformer and Distributin	£ \$20,272	\$20.654	\$21.045	\$21,603
Distributing System Intangibles	5,600 74,128	5,600 74,128	5,600 74,128	5,600 74,128
Potals	\$100,000	\$100,382	\$100,773	\$101,331

Power Data.

The following table and the sheet of curves included as page 18 have been prepared to show the characteristics of the Thorold System in terms of horse-power. The figures are as follows:

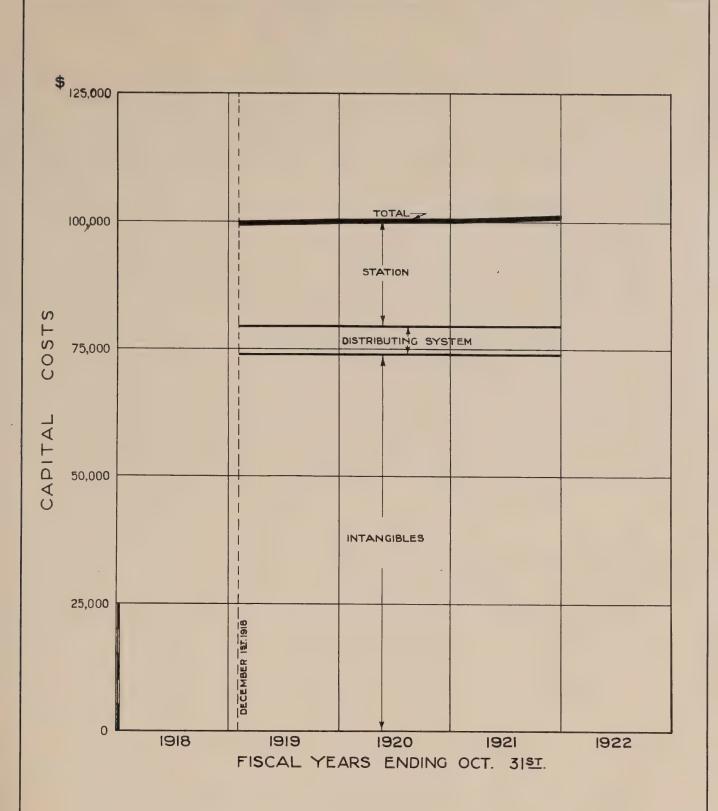
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HYDRO-ELECTRIC INQUIRY COMMISSION W. D. GREGORY, CHAIRMAN
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THOROLD SYSTEM

PROGRESSIVE CAPITAL COSTS

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Consulting Engineers



Table of Horse-power Developed, Consumed, Billed, Stc.

		Fiscal 1919	Year Ending 1920	October 1921	31st, 1922
H.P. Purchased		963	1,116	2,083	1,591
H.P. Average Consumed		578	724	1,090	846
H.P. Billed to Consumer		524	769	2,228	1,816
H.P. Average of Monthly Pe	aks (a)	911	1,280	2,149	1,470
H.P. Baximum Yearly Peak	(b)	1,370	2,268	2,668	2,968

- (a) corrected for power factor.
- (b) not corrected for power factor.

It will be noted that there are five classes of horse-power shown in the table and in the diagrams There are by explained as follows:

Purchased Horse-power.

The figures for purchased horse-power were obtained from the records of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and represent all power purchased from the Ontario Power Company in each of the years from 1919 to 1922.

Average Horse-power Consumed by the System.

The average horse-power consumed by the System has been derived from the total number of kilowatt-hours stated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission as being the total supply to the Thorold System for the four years ending October 31st, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922. The derivation was made by dividing the total kilowatt-hours per fiscal year by the number of hours in each period and reducing to horse-power by dividing by the factor, 0.746.

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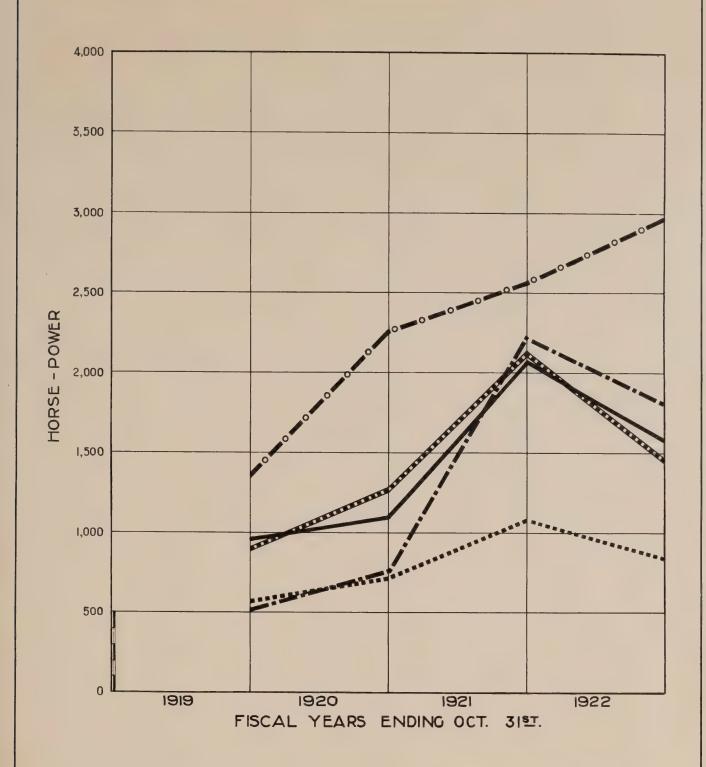
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346 1,016	1,090	726 769	50.5 524 11.5 11.5	4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 -	H.P. Average Consumed H.P. Billed to Consumer
	• 1	over factor. for power factor	rot best	erros o jon	(m) (d)

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H.P., AVERAGE CONSUMED H.P. BILLED TO CONSUMER

H. P., AVERAGE OF MONTHLY PEAKS H. P., MAXIMUM YEARLY PEAK

HYDRO-ELECTRIC INQUIRY COMMISSION W. D. GREGORY, CHAIRMAN

ECONOMICS OF H. E. P. C. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

THOROLD SYSTEM

HORSE-POWER DATA

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Billed Horse-power.

The figures for billed horse-power were obtained from the records of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and where power had been billed on a kilowatt-hour basis, as was the case in a few instances, the number of kilowatt-hours was converted to the equivalent average horse-power in the manner described under the heading of "Average Horse-power Consumed by the System".

Table of Penting States are Tree.

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THE DANGERS, Agent to the Property Parket, the factor would never at the

Average Monthly Peaks.

taking the sum of the monthly peak horse-power were obtained by taking the sum of the monthly pas Pe shown by the records of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and dividing by twelve to get a yearly average monthly peak. The figures for the fiscal year of 1919, which contained only eleven months, have been derived in a similar way using eleven instead of twelve.

Maximum Yearly Peak.

The figures for the maximum yearly peak horse-power ere obtained from the records of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and represent the maximum load on the System at any time throughout the year.

made for presenting nighting are stored by his latter. We have not be broken

The curves on page 18 are the diagrammatic representation of the table of horse-power.

Capital Costs per Horse-power Purchased.

The following table and the sheet of curves included as page 21 indicate

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perturbation and make the pro-

on the Bystem at any time throughout the year.

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the fractional capital costs per horse-power purchased for the years 1919 to 1921 inclusive, based on the figures showing the total capital costs of the System and the horse-power data given previously. The sheet of curves therefore indicates the capital costs per horse-power purchased, with spaces between adjacent curves indicating that pertion of the total capital per horse-power chargeable against each of the items of the table.

Table of Capital Costs per Horse-power Purchased

		1919 W. Amerika 1.4	\1920	1921
Transformer Station Distributing System Intangibles	CO	P5.100	\$ 18.90 5.00 66.50	\$ 10.40 2.70 35.60
43.4	Totals	2104.20	3 90.40	\$ 48.70

As there is no power locally generated on the Thorold Tystem, no capital costs for generating stations are shown in the table. The figures for transformer station cover the single station at Thorold with its equipment which has a capacity of about 2.000 K.V.A. In 1921 the power purchased was practically the full capacity of the station, so that the capital cost of the transformer station per horse-power purchased will probably not fall below the figure for that year, namely \$10.40.

The distributing system is small and lines are short, making the capital costs per horse-power purchased very low.

The capital cost of "intangibles" per horse-power purchased, which represents the franchises, royalties, and contracts taken over from Er. James Battle,

PER HE PURCHASED

System and the horse-power data given proviously. The above of curves the second of the items of the table.

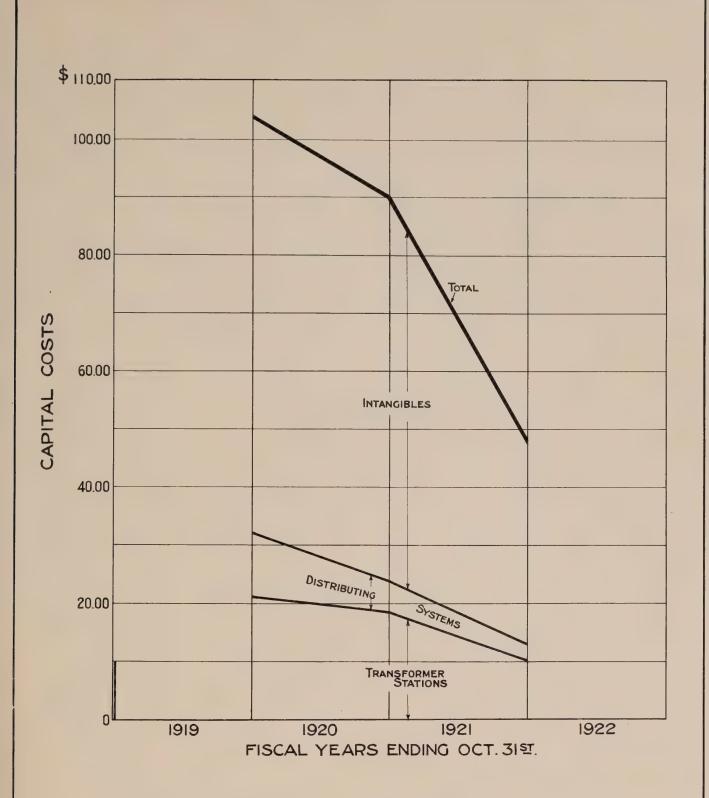
Table of Capital Costs per Personson Personad

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that year, namely \$10.40.

costs per horse-power parenused very low.

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HYDRO-ELECTRIC INQUIRY COMMISSION W. D. GREGORY, CHAIRMAN

ECONOMICS OF H. E.P.C. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

THOROLD SYSTEM CAPITAL COSTS PER H.P. PURCHASED

Toronto, June 5th., 1923. Made by GEB., Checked by Ll. WALTER J. FRANCIS & COMPANY CONSULTING ENGINEERS



\$ 100,000

is high; but these rights have up to the present been very profitable to the System.

isstalled, that is per horse-power of the capacity of the transformers of the transforming station, the total capital costs for each year pay be divided by 2,145, which is the approximate installed dapacity of the transformer station expressed in electrical horse-power.

Total Annual Revenues.

The following table and the thest of curves included as page 23, giving the total revenues of the Thorold System. have been prepared by using the figures given in the report of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., already mentioned, for the years 1919 to 1911 inclusive. The figures are as follows:

Table of Total Annual Revenues

		Months Ending . 31st, 1919		anding Oct.31st.
From Royalties (Ontario Prom Private Companies	Power Co.)	\$ 3,502 20,581	\$ 3,511 29,806	
From Municipalities	Totals	\$24,063	\$33,317	The transfer of the Control of the C

The large increase in revenues from private companies in 1921 over the preceding year is to be noted. This is very largely due to power sold to District Sense. Besses. Doheny, Quinlan & Robertson for use on their contract on the construction of the Welland Ship Canal. Their bill for power that year amounted to

Toronto, June 5th. 1923 Made by 1850, A Walter 1 f

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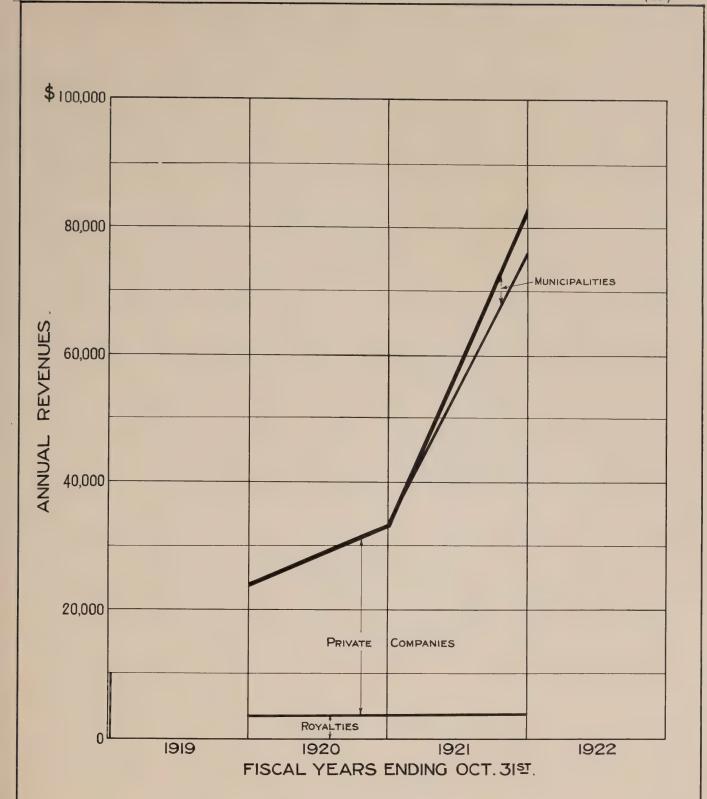
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the total reverues of the Thorold System, have beer propered by wring the

Table of Total Annual Revenues

ing Oct.Slate	iscal Year End 1980	11 Months Ending f	
202,27	29,006	20,581	From Private Companies
080,804	\$55,517	\$60,40\$	alujo"

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HYDRO-ELECTRIC INQUIRY COMMISSION
W. D.GREGORY, CHAIRMAN

ECONOMICS OF H. E. P. C. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

THOROLD SYSTEM

TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUES

Toronto, June 5th., 1923. Made by GEB., Checked by L.J.H.
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362,498, whereas in 1922 it amounted to about \$36,000. In 1922, P. Lyall & Sons, who were also doing construction work on the Canal, bought power to the value of about \$65,000. The sale of power to these customers must be considered as a temporary source of revenue which will probably last for only three or four years longer.

Deducting the revenue from these two consumers in the years 1921 and 1922, there has been a decrease in revenues from the remainder of the private companies. These revenues amounted to \$24,085 for eleven months in 1918, and only about \$17,500 in 1922.

The Town of Thorold, which commenced to take power in 1921, is the only municipality supplied and there are no retal lines on the System.

Etaraling Sanian

Total Annual Costs of Power.

The table on page 26 shows the cost of power subdivided under various of finely, annoting such of the years from 1919 to 1921 inclusive, the fiscal year ending October 31st. 1919, containing eleven months only. The sheet of curves included as page 27 shows these figures plotted in graphic form.

The headings under which the various costs have been grouped are as follows:

Power Purchased.

A separate heading for power purchased has been included for the reason that there is no power generated on this System by the Commission and the power purchased is the largest single item of the annual costs of power. The power

ting of four years longer.

The result of the section of the section c_1 and c_2 and c_3 and c_4 and c_5 and c_6 and c_6

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parchased by the System from the Untario Power Company is paid for at the rate specified in the agreements dated October 14th, 1910, and april 29th, 1912, between James Battle and the Ontario Power Company, which were acquired by the Commission on October 1st, 1918. For the quantity taken since December 1st, 1916, these rates are \$13.00 and \$13.50 per horse-power per annum depending on the area in which it is used. For the power taken in excess of the quantity specified in the contract a tentative charge of \$17.00 per horse-power has been made, this figure being based on an invoice from the Ontario Power Company to James Battle in which, in addition to the \$13.00 and the \$13.50 rate, a rate of \$17.00 is shown. The account may require adjustment at a later date when the rate for this excess over will have been definitely fixed.

Operating Costs.

Reserve for Sinhing Panil

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operating costs include the wages of the station attendants, linemen and so forth, supplies and all the miscellaneous items usually grouped under this heading. This item also contains a portion of the overhead and general expense, and these various charges have been combined in one total in the report

printed strendsform. This has realized in the beauty bit a particle over our

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The individual items covered by this heading have been combined by Wessrs.

Price, Waterhouse & Co. with a portion of the administrative and general expense items, and the total only is shown in their report.

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Interest. Renewals. Sinking Fund. Surplus.

The figures for interest include all interest charges shown for the capital invested in the System. The individual items for each of these headings have been combined by Messra. Price, Waterhouse & Co. into a single total for each, the figures in the table for these charges having been taken directly from the Price, Waterhouse & Co. report.

Table of Total Annual Costs of Power

	11 Months Ending Oct. 31st, 1919	Piscal Year Ending	g October 31st, 1921
Power Purchased Operation Maintenance Interest Reserve for Renewals	C (3), 192 Y	\$15,406	\$31,720
	1,778	1,409	659
	62	582	302
	3,671	3,859	3,518
	830	933	952
Reserve for Sinking Fund Total Cost Surplus from Sale of Power from Royalties Total Revenue	1,758	1.918	1,932
	\$19,691	424,107	\$39,083
	890	5,699	40,192
	3,502	3,511	3,775
	\$24,083	\$33,317	\$83,050

It is to be noted that the Commission owns and operates the Therold System at its own risk and that a very large proportion of its revenues comes from private companies. This has enabled it to operate at a profit every year and have a very substantial surplus as a result of each year's operations.

Percentage Costs of Power.

The following table and the sheet of curves included as page 28 show the

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TYPONG-ELECTRIC INQUIRY COMMISSION W D. GREDORY CHAIRMAN

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TOTAL ANNUAL COSTS

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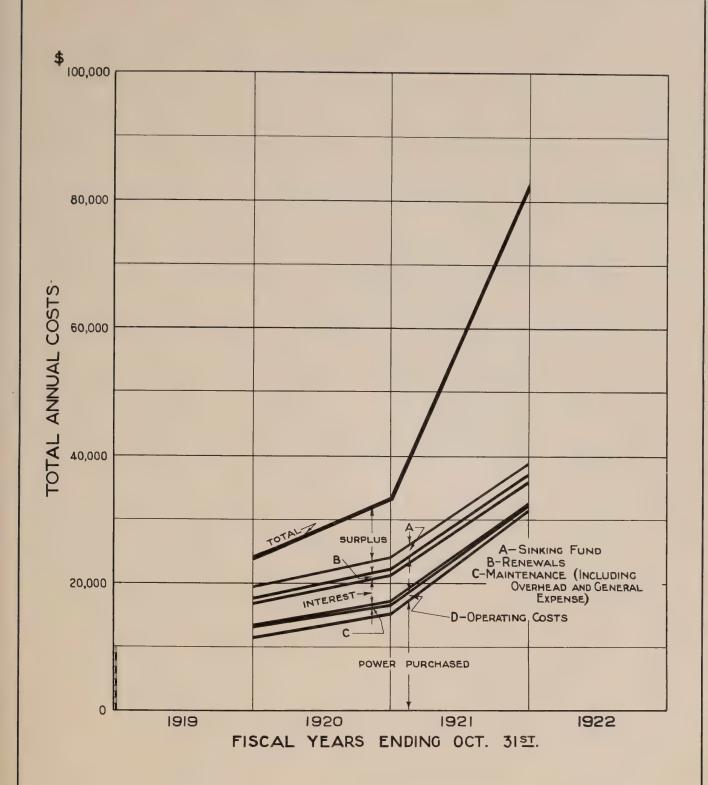
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Note:

Total Surplus Was Appropriated for Sinking Fund Reserve at the End of 1921

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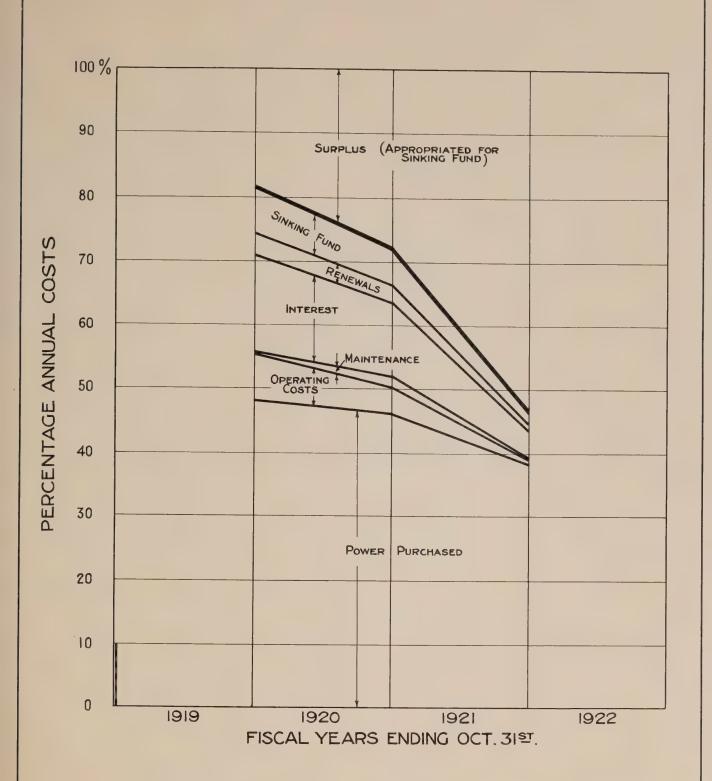
ECONOMICS OF H. E. P. C. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

THOROLD SYSTEM

TOTAL ANNUAL COSTS

Toronto, June 5th., 1923. Made by MDChecked by M Walter J. Francis & Company Consulting Engineers





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ECONOMICS OF H. E.P.C. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

THOROLD SYSTEM
ANNUAL COSTS SUBDIVIDED
BY PERCENTAGES

Toronto, June 5th., 1923. Made by 98B., Checked by L. J. J.

WALTER J. FRANCIS & COMPANY
CONSULTING ENGINEERS



annual cost figures as percentages of the total costs of power per annum, and these are included as a method of comparison with other systems or similar properties.

Table of Annual Costs Subdivided by Percentages

the state of the state of the state of the re-

1146 in consevent with me		cal Period Ending October	
The same of the sa	48.2	46.2	38.2
Power Purchased Operation	7.4	4.2	.8
Maintenance	•3	1.7	.4
Interest	15.2	11.6	4.2
leserve for Renewals	3.4	2.8	1.1
leserve for Sinking Fund	7.3	5.8	2.3
iurplus	18.2	27.7	53.0
Total C	100:0%	100.0%	100.0%

Analysis of Reserve Accounts.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE

Renewals Account.

The renewals account set up for the Thorold System is on a 3.5 per cent.

sinking fund basis, following the usual sinking fund method for providing a

fund for equipment deteriorating in use. The useful life in years of each

portion of the depreciable capital invested, the replacement cest, and the

residual or scrap value of the articles at the end of this time are all estimated

ed and an amount is set aside which, when compounded at an assumed earning rate,

will retire the total amount to be provided for at the end of the estimated

useful life. It is understood that it is the practice of the Hydro-Electric

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Table of Annual Costs Subdivided by Percentages

***************************************	el Leal9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, , , , ,
	1919	1920	1981
\$ 3 4 (992° 3089)	2.164	wo ć	
Operation	3.7	. 2.4	8.
Natatanance .	.3	1.7	100
Interest	15.2	11.6	4.2
Reserve for Kenewals	3.4	8.3	1.1
Reserve for Sinking Fund	7 .3	8.8	8.3
0.074.75	en y	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	D
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Power Commission to spend sufficient money on maintenance account each year to keep each and every portion of the System in a condition to operate in accordance with the requirements of economical production, which it is stated is considered to be about 75 per cent. as good as its original new condition. This being so, it was considered in this report that the renewal account should be studied in connection with and applied to the renewal of only 25 per cent. of the capital concerned. A column as the capital concerned.

The following table shows the amounts of the reserves for renewals account for each of the years from 1918 to 1921 inclusive, the addition each year to the reserve having been made at the rate of 3.5 per cent. of the capital invested in tangible property.

The estimated useful life of the System may be considered to be somewhat less than half over, as it was largely built about 1912; and considering the reserve for renewals in relation to 25 per cent. of the depreciable capital investments which will have to be renewed from this fund at the end of its useful life, it is apparent that the reserve is sufficient. If the rate of 3.5 per cent. is continued and no charges made against this reserve, the amount to the credit of the reserve for renewals will in three years more exceed 25 per cent. of the depreciable capital. It would therefore appear that the percentage rate used in determining the amount to be set aside yearly for the reserve for renewals might with propriety be reduced without impairing the sufficiency of the reserve.

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Table of Reserve fo	r Renewals	
Date	Total Amount of Accumulated Reserves	
October 31st, 1919, (11 months) October 31st, 1920 October 51st, 1921	\$ 830 1.796 2.820	

The sheet of curves included as page 32 of this report shows the reserve for renewals in graphic form in its relation to the total capital costs and to the approximate depreciable capital costs. The depreciable capital costs here shown do not include any of the intangible capital costs, though the actual value of "intangibles" (3 rapidly depreciating. This is however taken care of by the "sinking fund reserve" and will be referred to later.

Binking Fund Reserves.

Under the agreement of October 1st, 1918, relative to the purchase of the Thorold System, no mention is made of a sinking fund to retire the bonds given as the purchase price of the System. The Commission has, however, each year included in the cost of operation a charge to previde a sinking fund reserve for the retirement of the bonds of the System. The basis of this charge is 2.56 per cent. (24-year basis) on \$57,500, the present worth of the revalties at the date of purchase of the System when their remaining life amounted to 24 years, and 1.05 per cent. (40-year basis) on the balance of \$42,500 of bonds.

PEROXIMATE DEPRECIABLE CARDIA CLARGE AND PROXIMATE DEPRECIABLE CARDIA CLARGE AND OPERATIONS AMOUNTED THE SINKING fund reserve thus provided from operations amounted to about \$5,629 at October 31st, 1921. At that date it was decided to transfer the whole surplus amounting to about \$57,569 to the sinking fund reserves, which thus became

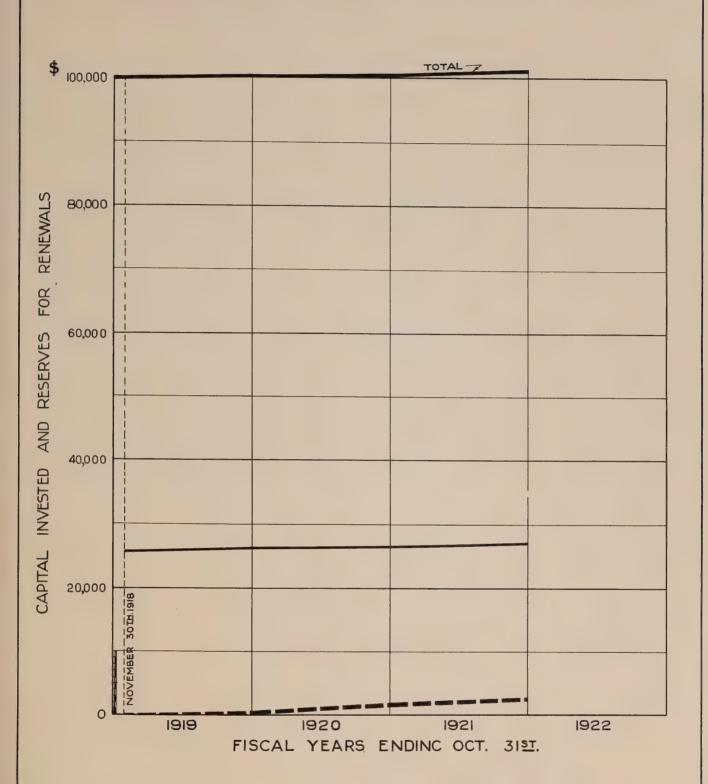
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RESERVE FOR RENEWALS
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HYDRO-ELECTRIC INQUIRY COMMISSION
W. D. GREGORY, CHAIRMAN
ECONOMICS OF H. E. P. C. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS
THOROLD SYSTEM

RESERVES FOR RENEWALS

Toronto, June 5th., 1923. Made by MD.Checked by LIX
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CONSULTING ENGINEERS



about \$63,398. As no part of the funds set aside for the sinking fund reserves has been paid to the Commission for that purpose, the Commission has not been required to invest these funds in securities of the Province of Ontario, but holds them in its general funds as a credit to the Thorold System: Dart of this corpuse is the result of the sensurative of the reliable

in force between the Commission and the Town of Thorold which now takes power from this System, and in a few years that municipality will have to make payments to the Commission for sinking fund purposes which will alter the present status of this fund.

It is worthy of note that the spun at present in the sinking fund reserve would. If compounded at four per cent. per annum and if no additions were made to it, exceed by over fifty per cent. the amount required to retire the bonds at their maturity on December 1st, 1958.

The sinking fund reserves for fiscal years ending October 31st were as follows: Order

Reserve for Contingencies. Microsit was such a dear mable smallest the two

No reserve for contingencies has as yet been established, and while the reserve for contingencies has as yet been established, and while the value of the station and distributing system is small, it would seem to be appear to be about the transfer of the transfer and to meet any emergencies which might arise.

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Discussion of Deficits and Surpluses.

The Thorold System is owned outright by the Commission and operated by it at its own risk. The operation has resulted in a substantial surplus each year.

A large part of this surplus is the result of the construction of the Welland. Ship Canal and the high price for power charged to Eassrs. Doheny, winlan & Robertson, one of the contractors on the works. It is understood that an adjustment of this high rate has been made during 1922 and the reduced rate made retreactive.

It is apparent that the System will operate at a substantial profit even after the assistance derived from the sale of power to the Welland Ship Canal contractors will have been withdrawn.

Revenues and Costs per Horse-power per Annum.

In order to reduce the total costs of operation to a basis on which these could be compared with other systems, a set of tables and diagrams has been prepared to show the costs per horse-power per annum for different bases of horse-power. The figures have also been analyzed to show the total annual costs subdivided into fractional amounts chargeable against the items of expense, based on the horse-power purchased per annum.

The table on page 36 and the sheet of curves included as page 35 of this report show the total cost per horse-power per annum on different bases. The figures in the table were obtained by dividing the figures for total annual costs given in the table on page 26 by the figures for the various classes of horse-power given in the table on page 17. The curves show the figures of the

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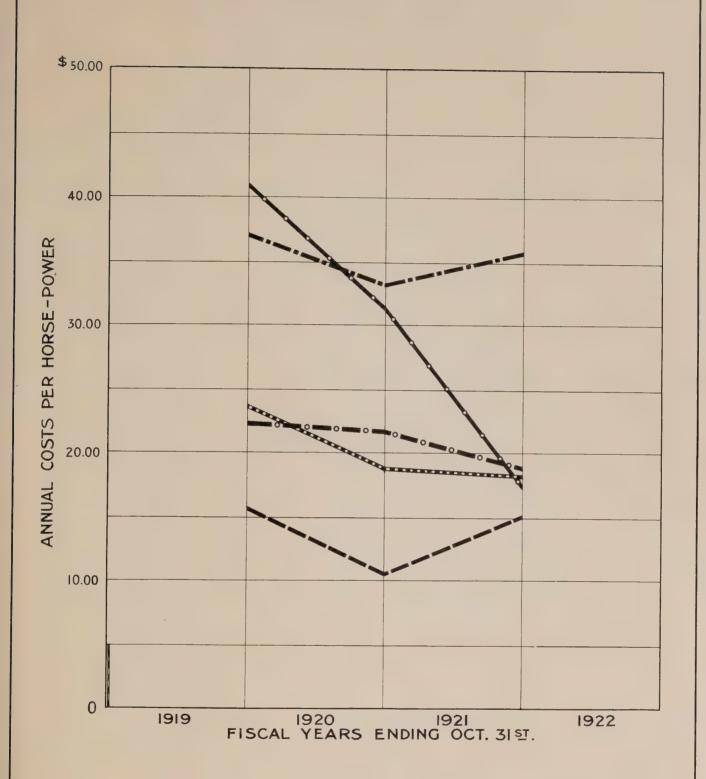
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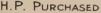
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H.P. BILLED TO CONSUMERS
H.P., AVERAGE 12 MONTHLY PEAKS
H.P., MAXIMUM YEARLY PEAK

HYDRO-ELECTRIC INQUIRY COMMISSION W. D. GREGORY, CHAIRMAN

ECONOMICS OF H. E. P. C. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

THOROLD SYSTEM **COSTS PER H.P. PER ANNUM** VARIOUS H.P. BASES

Toronto, June 5th., 1923. Made by SRM, Checked by Lat

WALTER J. FRANCIS & COMPANY CONSULTING ENGINEERS



table diagrammatically.

A table on page 37 shows the cost per annum per horse-power purchased subdivided into the various items, power purchased, operation, maintenance, interest, reserve for renswals, reserve for sinking fund. It also shows the surplus and revenues per annum per horse-power purchased. The curves on page 58 show these figures graphically.

Another table on page 37 shows the subdivided cost under the same headings, the surplus and the revenue per annum per average horse-power consumed by the system. In other words, they represent the cost per horse-power on a basis of 100 per cent. load factor. These figures are shown graphically by the curves on page 36.

The last table on page 27 ch we the subdivided cost under the same headings, the surplus and the revenue per annum per horse-power billed to consumers on the System. Those figures are shown graphically by the curves on page 38.

It is to be noted that the revenues per horse-power billed to consumers do not represent the average cost per horse-power to the consumer, as the royalties derived from the power sold to the interio Paper Company by the interio Power Company, amounting to about \$3,600 per year, are included in the total revenue and add very materially to the surplus.

Table of Total Costs per Vorce-power per Annum

	1919 on Annual Basis	1920	1921
H. P. Furchased	\$22.51	\$21.60	\$18.76
F. Consumed by System	37.17	33.30	35.86
R. W. Billed to Consumers	41.00	31.38	17.54
R. P. Average of Monthly Peaks	23.57	18.63	18.19
H. P. Maximum Yearly Feak	15.69	10.63	15.22

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P. Average of Southly books	MB.EY	38.31	18.19
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Table	of	Subdivided	Costs	per Horse-power Purchseed
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	1919 on Annual Basis	1920	1921
Power Purchased	\$ 13.13	§ 13.80	§ 15.22
Operating Costs	2.02	1.28	, ao 322 , SS
laintenance	.07	.52	.14
Interest	4.15	3.48	1.69
leserve for Remewals	.94	.84	.46
leserve for Sinking Fund	2.00	1.72	.93
Total Cost to System	\$ 22.31	\$ 21.80	\$ 18.76
orplus from Sale of Power	1.01	5.10	19.30
urplus from Royalties	3.96	3.15	1,81
Total Revenues	\$ 27.28	\$ 29.85	\$ 39.87

Table of Subdivided Costs per Average Horse-power Consumed by System

70.00			And the second and the second
Power Purchased	\$ 21.87	\$ 21.28	\$ 29,10
Operating Costs	3.36	1.95	.60
Maintenance	.12	.80	.28
Interest	6.94	5.33	3.24
Reserve for Renewals	1.57	1.29	.87
Reserve for Sinking Tund	3.31	2.65	1.77
Total Cost to System	\$ 37.17	\$ 33.30	\$ 35.86
Jurplus from Sale of Power	1.68	7.88	36.88
Surplus from Revalties	6.61	4.84	3,46
Total Revenues	\$ 45.46	\$ 46.02	¥ 76.20

Table of Subdivided Costs per Horse-power Billed to Consumers

the same of the			
Power Purchased POWER PURCHASED	0 24.13	\$ 20.03	2 14.23
Operating Costs	5.71	1.63	.30
Maintenance	+13	.78	.14
Interest	7.66	5.02	1.58
Reserve for Renewals	1.72	1.21	.43
Reserve for Sinking Fund	3,65	2,50	.86
B Potal Cost to System	\$ 41.00	\$ 31.35	\$ 17.54
Surplus from Sale of Power	1.85	7.42	18.63
Surplus from Royalties	7.29	4.56	1.70
Fotal Revenues	\$ 50.14	\$ 43.83	\$ 37.27

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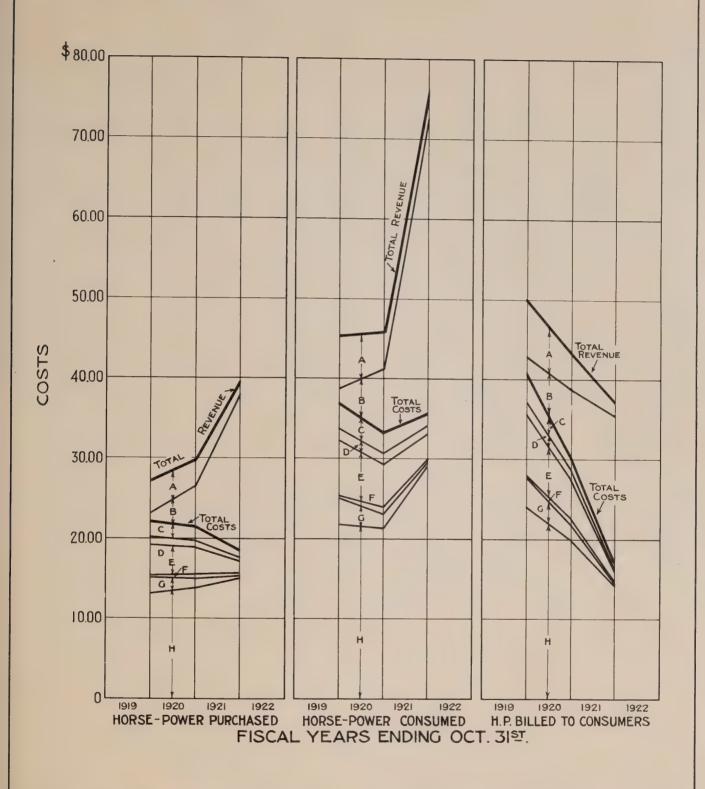
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A-SURPLUS FROM ROYALTIES B-SURPLUS FROM SALE OF POWER C-RESERVE FOR SINKING FUND D-RESERVE FOR RENEWALS

E-INTEREST

F-MAINTENANCE -OPERATING COSTS H-POWER PURCHASED HYDRO-ELECTRIC INQUIRY COMMISSION W. D. GREGORY, CHAIRMAN

ECONOMICS OF H. E.P.C. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

THOROLD SYSTEM SUBDIVIDED COSTS PER H.P. PER ANNUM VARIOUS H. P. BASES

Toronto, June 5th., 1923. Made by GBB. Checked by L.J. H.

WALTER J. FRANCIS & COMPANY CONSULTING ENGINEERS



Kilowatt-hour Date and Annual Pevennes and Costs per Vilowatt-hour.

The only kilowatt-hour figures available give the totals consumed by the System, and these are not divided into the quantities taken by the various classes of consumers. The cost and the revenue per kilowatt-hour are shown in the following table and these figures are shown graptically on the curves on page 40.

Table of Kilowatt-hour Data

	A C II II II	1919	1920	1921
Costs per Kilowatt-hour * Revenue per Kilowatt-he		O.0059	\$ 0.0051 0.0063	@ 0.0055 0.0111

* This does not include the revenues from royalties for power sold to the Ontario Faper Company by the Interio Fower Company.

Taking the sum of the number of companies buying power direct from the System and the number of customers buying from the Town of Thorold, the total number of consumers supplied by the bystem was 1,100 in 1921. The figures for other years are not available. The table below shows the kilowatt-bours per consumer and per head of population in that year.

Kilowatt-hours per Consumer in 1921 6,476 Kilowatt-hours per ospits of population in 1921 1,290.

COSTS PER K.W.H.

Summery."

A summary of a number of the more salient points which have been studied

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Table of Wilconss-hour Fain

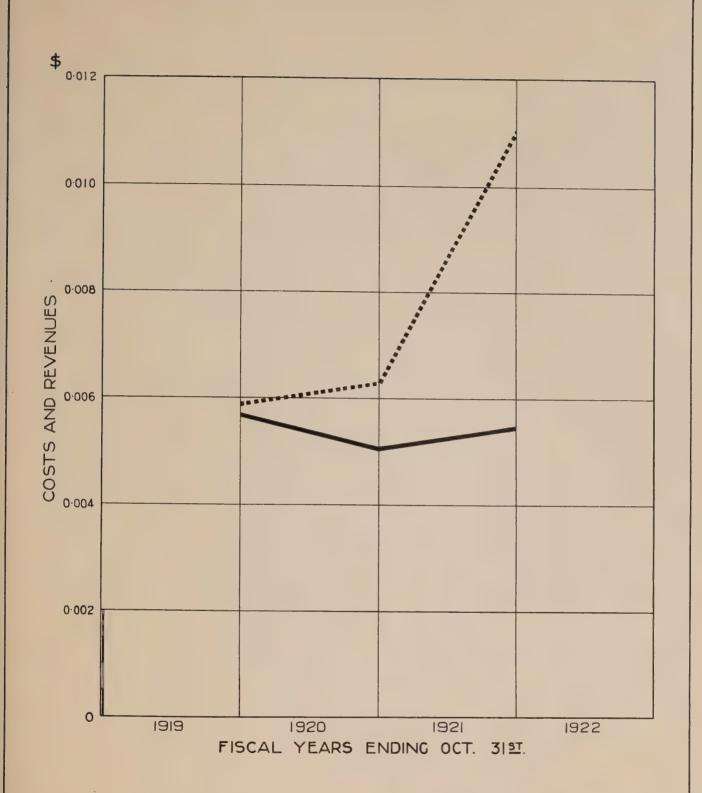
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COSTS PER K.W.H.
REVENUE PER K.W.H.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC INQUIRY COMMISSION W. D.GREGORY, CHAIRMAN

ECONOMICS OF H. E.P.C. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

THOROLD SYSTEM
COSTS AND REVENUES
PER K.W.H.

Toronto, June 5th., 1923. Made by DChecked by WALTER J. FRANCIS & COMPANY
CONSULTING ENGINEERS



and discussed in the foregoing report may be of advantage in continuing the consideration of the economics of the Thorold System. They are as follows:

- (1) The capital costs of the Thorold System contain nothing for generating plants, but the "intangibles" are valued at a large figure for the eise of the system. The surplus which has been earned each year is very largely due to the franchises and rights covered by these intangible capital costs; and its size is an indication that they are proving of much greater value than their cost, in four years having enabled a surplus and reserve to be set aside of sufficient size to about equal their original cost.
- (2) The market for power is well covered, and, although much of the lead is of a temperary nature due to the construction of the Welland Ship Canal, it is reasonable to assume that the more permanent type of lead will continue to increase in a satisfactory manner.
- Power is not sold to companies "at cost", but on contract at a definite price which does not include any sinking fund charge, so that these consumers are not acciring an equity in the System. The Town of Thorold, however, is buying power "at cost", though the figure charged at present is tentative. The sinking fund charge is deferred until 1926; therefore up to the present no outside interest has any equity in the System.
- (4) The reserves and surpluses being more than sufficient to retire, at their maturity, the bends given in payment for intangible capital assets. It would seem advisable to reorganize the finances of the System and eliminate intangibles and the necessary sinking fund to retire them; and then join the Thorold System to the Mizgara System if there are no legal difficulties in the way of such procedure.
- (5) The audited balance sheet and operating account for the fiscal year 1922 are not yet available and the figures have therefore not been included in this report.

Walter John Engineer.

Toronto, June 5th, 1925.

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Walter Porancis

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